

On May 22, 1968, these men were aboard a C-130A Hercules on an evening flare mission over northern Salavan Province, Laos. Fifteen minutes after the aircraft made a radio call, the crew of another U.S. aircraft observed a large ground fire near the last known location of the aircraft. Search and rescue could not be attempted due to heavy antiaircraft fire in the area.

The fate of the plane and its crew was a mystery for decades. Military investigators pursued numerous leads before locating the crash site just inside Vietnam in 2000, then spent several more years trying to identify human remains at the site.

After years of uncertainty, the families of Colonel Mason and Chief Master Sergeant Knebel can now be at peace knowing the remains of their loved ones have been found.

My heart goes out to the families of these airmen, who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of our Nation. Along with all Arkansans, I am grateful for the service and sacrifice of all of our military servicemembers and their families. I am committed to ensuring they have the full support that they need and deserve. As Arkansans, and as Americans, it is incumbent upon us to do everything we can to honor their service. It is the least we can do for those whom we owe so much.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

WYNDMERE, NORTH DAKOTA

• Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I wish to recognize a community in North Dakota celebrating its 125th anniversary. On June 25 through 27, the residents of Wyndmere will gather to celebrate their community's history and founding.

In 1883, when North Dakota was just part of the Dakota territories, the city of Wyndmere was founded. It was named after Windermere Lake in Westmorelandshire, England, which derived from the combination of "wynd," meaning a narrow lane, and "mere," a pool or lake. The post office was established in 1884, and the Soo Line railroad crossed through town in 1888. The town flourished and became known as the Corn Capital of North Dakota.

The city was named a boom town in 1903 with multiple banks, physicians, blacksmith shops, jewelry stores, newspapers, and other businesses signaling its prosperity. Today, the city of Wyndmere and its residents are lucky to live with America's countryside in their backyard. With Shenyenne National Grasslands to enjoy, it is no surprise to find such a happy community. Wyndmere will celebrate its quasiquicentennial with activities including an all school reunion and a parade.

I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Wyndmere, ND, and its residents on their first 125 years and in wishing them well in the future. By

honoring Wyndmere and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great tradition of the pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Wyndmere that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why the community of Wyndmere is deserving of our recognition.

Wyndmere has a proud past and a bright future.●

REMEMBERING JOHN W. DOUGLAS

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life and career of John Woolman Douglas, who passed away on June 6, 2010, at the age of 88.

We are all familiar with the images of the 1963 civil rights march, which took place here in Washington, DC, and is still one of the largest demonstrations of its kind in the Nation's history. It was during this march, in front of the Lincoln Memorial, with the National Mall flooded with demonstrators, that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his iconic "I Have a Dream" speech.

The images of that day, and of Dr. King's speech, have left an indelible mark on U.S. history. These events are remembered as some of the most important moments in the struggle against racial discrimination. They are also remembered as a nonviolent and hopeful affair—a stark contrast to the violence which characterized earlier demonstrations in the deep south.

Much of the credit for the success of this historic event goes to the tireless work of an Assistant Attorney General at the Justice Department. His name was John Douglas. As the head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, Douglas was charged by President Kennedy with the responsibility for the logistics and security of the march. For five weeks in the summer of 1963, he worked tirelessly with local law enforcement, the march's organizers, and the city of Washington to ensure a peaceful, effective demonstration.

Though his efforts went largely unnoticed to most Americans, it was vital to the success of this iconic event. It was also a testament to Mr. Douglas's personal belief in ensuring that the laws of our nation protect and promote the civil rights of all citizens.

His commitment to the rule of law, and to the advancement of basic human and civil rights in the United States and across the globe, helped John Douglas find himself at the forefront of some of the most significant moments of the 20th century—events that helped shape that century into one of progress and promise.

The son of the late U.S. Senator Paul Douglas, John was a 1943 graduate of Princeton University. After serving in the Navy during World War II as an officer on a PT boat in the Pacific, he enrolled at Yale Law School, in my home State of Connecticut. In 1948, he went

on to London as a Rhodes Scholar and returned to clerk for Supreme Court Justice Harold Burton. He then embarked upon a career in private law practice and in government, during which he sought to advance the cause of justice both at home and abroad.

In 1962, Douglas was one of four men who negotiated the release of more than 1,000 anti-communist prisoners, captured and held by Cuban leader Fidel Castro after the Bay of Pigs invasion. He then served in the Kennedy Justice Department, where he was Assistant Attorney General until leaving to help his father run his final campaign for U.S. Senate in 1966.

Upon returning to private practice, he served as cochairman of the Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. In 1970, he learned that schools in the South were still placing black students in separate classes and preventing them from participating in after school activities. Under his direction dozens of volunteers travelled to the South to assist in taking legal action to stop these injustices. Throughout the 1970s and 80s, he continued working actively on civil rights issues, serving as the cochairman of the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, and also as president of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association.

Internationally, Mr. Douglas worked to advance human rights through the development of democracy across the globe. In 1985, he traveled to South Africa, where he demonstrated against apartheid. He then returned to that nation as an official election observer in 1994—the year that Nelson Mandela was elected as President of South Africa in the first multi-racial election in that nation's history. He also served as an election monitor in the African nation of Namibia on three occasions in the 1980s and 1990s.

When he saw the rule of law warped into the tool of oppressive regimes, John Douglas stood courageously on the side of justice and human rights. As chairman of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace from 1978 to 1986, he advocated for international arms controls. He also travelled to Chile in 1986 to protest the violent, oppressive regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

Clearly, he knew, just as my father Thomas Dodd, one of the lead prosecutors of the Nuremberg trials did, that the law is humanity's strongest and noblest weapon against tyranny and oppression. This is a fundamental value that John Douglas truly took to heart, and throughout his career he fought for the rule of law over the rule of the mob both at home and abroad.

His contributions to the advancement of these principles shall never be forgotten, and I extend my deepest condolences to his family for their loss.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. JEFF KIMPEL

• Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, when a tornado or severe weather event